with greater indignity than before, and sheir allusions to this treaty received with encers and contempt.

One of the members of the Nicaragua Government writing to a gentleman of this City, under date of September 12, says as fellows:

"You will perceive, from the enclosed letter from Mr. Chatfield, [published below,] that Great Britain puts an entirely different construction ap en the Clayton and Bulwer treaty from that of the press and the public in the United States, and so far from yielding anything to its provisions, the British agents were never be fore so arrogant and exacting. Our people are much excited in consequence, and we are placed in a most embarrassing situation. If the treaty means any thing, it seems to us that it is the duty of your government to ask immediate explanation of Great Britain. For if we are to be left to sake care of ourselves, as we best can, we wish to

"We have been solicited to send a Minister to Washington, with a view to act in concert, with the agents of the two Governments (that of the U.S. and G.B.,) and notwithstanding our poverty we shall make an effort to do so. It is very cer tain nothing can be done here with a public officer of so vindetilive and uncourteous character as M Chatfield, and we are anxious to have an enlightened and moderate man as the agent of the British government. Much trouble would be saved if one of this character were accredited

here. The National Representatives of the three States of San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua will soon meet in Chinendaga. The requisite buildings are nearly ready. I need not tell you that the British agents in Guatemala and Costa Rica are exerting themselves to the utmost to prevent the union. Chatfield and Flores seem farious at the prospect; but the thing is past their influence. I send you some singular documents emanating from these persons, directed to this

The letter of Chatfield, adverted to above, is subjoined. It will be observed that the one given by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bulwer, is faithfully followed by their subordinates.

GUATUMALA, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1850. To the Minister of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua.

To the Minister of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua.

SiR,—Mr. Foster, H. B. M.'s Vice Consul at Realejo has informed me of the steps which he has taken in consequence of the losses of Mr. Bescher & Co., in Grenada, by act of public violence, and for the recovery of a debt contracted by the Government of Nicaragua for the use of his boats. In the answer given by you to Mr. Foster, of the date of the 20th of July, I observe some expressions relative to the Mosquito coast and its authorities, which induces me to think that your Government does not yet understand the true position of the Mosquito question, and to submit some remarks upon it. I do not care to notice the discourteous expressions and evil disposition which the Government of Nicaragua uses and evinces in speakexpressions and evil disposition which the Gov-ernment of Nicaragua uses and evinces in speak-ing of Great Britain and its agents, in referring to the Mosquito question, being disposed to ascribe it to their inexperience and bad councils; but this does not preclude me from recommending to you that your interests will be better promoted by treating this question independently of the false accounts and exaggerations of interested persons. Instead of insisting on its supposed rights to the Moravite above. Nicaragua would best consult Instead of insisting on its supposed rights to the Masquito shore. Nicaragua would best consult her interests by at once making good terms with England, for resistance in this matter will be of no further avail. It is impossible that Nicaragua should be ignorant of Her Brittanic Majesty's relation to the Mosquito question, as it has before it the letter of Vicount Palmerston, of the date of the 15th of April last, in which he declares in the most clear and direct terms, the utter impossibility of acceding to the pretensions of Nicaragua. On the other hand the treaty of Messrs. Clayton and Buiwer, about which you have so much to say, Balwer, about which you have so much to say, and in which you express so much confidence, expressly recognises the Mosquito Kingdom, and aside the rights which you pretend Nicaragna aside the rights which you pretend Nicaragua has on that coast. The true policy for Nicara-gua is to undeceive herself in this respect, and to put no further confidence in the protes-tations or assurances of pretended friends. It will be far better for her to come to an understanding without delay with Great Britain, on which nation depends not only the welfare and commerce of the State, but also the probability of accomplishing anything positive concerning in-teroceanic communication through her territories [complimentary to the Canal Company, this | | be-cause it is only in London that the necessary capital for such an enterprise can be found.

In conclusion, I have only to repeat what I have said so many times, that the British Government is animated by the best wishes toward Nicaragua and is anxious that it shall acquire a respectable

position among nations. Thave, &c &c. &c. FREDERICK CHATFIELD

Lake Superior Items.

The London came down from the Soo, Monday with a fair load. We gather from the Journ

On the 19th ult. the schooner Ocean, of Detroit that has been several years running on Lake Superior, run over the Ste. Marie Falls. It was a

Superior, run over the Ste. Marie Falls. It was a grand spectacle. The whole length of the Rapids was run in four minutes. This is the second vessel that has gone over this season.

A correspondent writing from Ontonagon, says of the companies there at work: "The Minnesota is the pioneer of successful mining in the Ontonagon District: for the extent of ground opened, it has been extraordinarily productive. Had their stamp-works been in operation in the early part of the Summer, their shipments would have reached about 400 tuns this season. This mine was of the Summer, their shipments would have reached about 400 tuns this season. This mine was first opened in the Fall of 1838, and commenced with about twenty people, who were accommodated with one log cabin; now they have a population of 170 people, and with the buildings for mining accommodation, which, together with stamp and saw mill, give the appearance of a respectable village. Their mining work is progressing rapidly. Four shafts are being sunk; one is now at the depth of 140 feet. The first level is being extended so that by Spring it will be opened 900 feet long. The second level is now be opened 900 feet long. The second level is now about 500 feet. The produce of the mines, and the stamp-work on hand, must pay a handsome the stamp-work on hand, must pay a handsome dividend to the Company next season.

[Detroit Tribute, 8th.

THE SUGAR CROP.-The New-Orleans Picayone says: We have several times had occasion to announce the rapid increase in the arrivals of sugar at our wharves, principally from the upper parishes of the State. It was generally believed that the crops were fine, and the fears of an early frost lately entertained, were dispelled by the fears of the weether workly weether. tavorable weather we have enjoyed during the last week. We learn however, that in the parish of St. James, in live targe plantations on the right bank of the river, and seven on the left bank, the crops will be skertened at least onethird. During the cold spell that not long Isince visited us, and which was severe up the coast, it was discovered that the cane near the woods and extending to the front as far as a certain regular line, was frozen, the leaves turning yellow and the leaves blackening. The long drouts of two months had somewhat affected the cane, surning the leaves yellow, and most of the planters believed that what they observed was nothing more than the effects of the droubt, but a closer ex amination brought to light that it was the effect of frost, still no frost was seen by any of the planters. All of them had commenced rolling, and anticipated a prosperous termination to their labors. Many who expected to make three hundred hogs-heads will only make two hundred. Several are in the city seeking additional hands to secure what they can of the injured cane. expected to make three hundred hogs-

SPANISH TOBACCO IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial states that he has seen part of an experimental erop of tobacco, raised in that neighborhood, from Spanish seed. It is very superior, and the specimen warrants the belief that the sand-hills of North Carolina, under proper cultivation, will preduce as fine tobacco as any country in the

To the Editor of The Tribine . In the Enter of The Tribline
Size It may be proper to state that the principal poem in
Getp's "Sent Matters and Maxims of Life," consists of 340
stanzas of four lines each, in octo-syllable meter. On this
occasion I have tried both rhyme and rythm. Getjills one of the most difficult of authors to translate, but my version is as literally accurate as the idlom of our language would

TELL me the history of birds, Not superficially in books; And do not babble human words, But speak the speech of running brooks. I ask not of their varied hues,

Nor how they build their nests, nor how Their eggs are speckled. I refuse Such knowledge. More I wish to know. What serrows have they? What delights?

What pleasant loves ! What comities ? The victor of a hundred fights-Is he a hero in their eyes !

What glory does the Present cast Upon their Fature of the mind! What echoes have they from the vast Eternity that lies behind ?

What is their code of Wrong and Right? And have they teachers who uphold, According to their Inner Light, The newest New, the oldest Old? Do they contend for power and place, And precedence for gands and gains

And prize the blood in nobler veins? Tell me of their Interior Life, How linked to God, and held to man? Yes, their Interior Life of Life,

Do they despise some abject race,

Reveal it to me as you can Ay, as thou can'st, Interpreter, Dear Aid that God has given to me! Instruct me, for I meanly err

Inform me, for I dimly see. I know thee not. How can I know ! I sought thee long, and lately found, Wearing the sable weeds of wo, A figure cast upon the ground.

Thou wert that figure. Face to face We have not stood. I dare not see Thy features. We did once embrace, And all my being went to thee.

Henceforward never more apart We wander. All thy steps are mine. Thou hast my brain : thou hast my heart : Thou hast my soul. And I am thine.

I check the ripest fruits of Time. I reap new harvests, and I draw From every noble poet's rhyme Some record of a milder law.

A friendly demon whispers peace:

I know that God is still the same He will not suffer to decrease The lesser or the larger aim. The dog that runs about my feet, The cat that haunts the parlor floor.

I hold that life must be as sweet To them, as mine to me-or more If they have not the faith that I Possess, who look beyond the end,

Who, when I die, or seem to die, Plunge, but to dive and reascend Why should they not with me survive The mortal change that rends the veil?

I cannot think that I shall live Hereafter, if a link shall fail In all the chain that girds the earth, If but an insect drop, and lose Its little life, that had its birth

On such conditions as I ase-

That feels new life in all its veins, That hears its pulses beating strong When Spring awakens in the plains, And man arises with a song.

CITY ITEMS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.-The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York for the forty-fifth week of 1850-from the 2d to the 9th of Nov. 1850:
Men, 75; Women, 43; Boys, 65; Girls, 71. Tatal, 254.

	DISEASES.	DISEASES.	DISTASES.
	Abscess 2	Diarrhea 78	Inflam'n of brain 7
	Apoplexv12	Dropsy 5	· · Bowels 9
	Asthma 1	· in Head 10	· Chest 1
	Atrophia 3	. in Chest. 2	· Lunes 14
9	Angina 1	Drowned 3	Bowels 9 Chest 1 Lungs 14 Throat 1
	Bleeding 2	Dysentery 15	Inennity
	wterm h 1	Ervsinelas 2	Intemperance 1
u	lange 0	Fenetters 2	Mulformation I
911	1411221 4	PARCEUTE	Manormanon 1
			Marasmus17
	Cholera Infant'm 2	Bilious 2	Mensies 6
	Consumption 35	· Puerperal., 2	Old Age 2
	Convulsions 15	Remittent . 1	Premature Birth, 2
	Canara	as Manufact ()	Small Base 0
	Conglon Lames, 4	· Typhoid 1	Suffication 1 Tectling 1 Ulcer'n intestines 1
	Cynnasis	Typhus 9	Teetling 1
	Dobblite	Nervone 3	Ulcar'n intestings 1
28	Delimite	TTowns AT	The state of the state of the
	Denrium tremens	Heart, disease of, 6	Worms 1
	Dinbetes	Hooping Cough, 2	

-	Underl year 56 From 20 to 30 · 32 Frm 70 to 30 · 5 From 1 to 2 yes 58 · 30 to 40 · 31 · 30 to 90 · 4 · 2 to 5 · 25 · 40 to 50 · 19 · 5 to 10 · 16 · 50 to 60 · 17 · 10 to 20 · 3 · 50 to 70 · 70				
	United States 154 Scotland				
	Hosp'l Bellevne 10 Bloom'gdale Asy 1 Colored Home 3				

There has been a decrease for the week of 6

only, but the rate is very re	TREOTHOLY IOM
The chief diseases for tw. Forty-forth Week. Cholera Inhantum. 5 Ci. Consumption 44 Co. Convolutions 22 Co. Diarrica. 5 Di. Dropsy in the Head. 8 D. Dysentery 17 Dy. Merasmus 8 M.	o weeks compare flus; Farty-fifth Week, solera Intanum. 2 msumption 3 mvulsions 15 arries 8 ropsy in the Head 10 security 15
411	m

The per centage, according to age, for the two weeks, has been

The following is the classification of children

			an annual Ca
and adults:			
Men.	Women.	Bove.	Girls. Total
September 7	52	135	11838
September 14	55	126	7431
September 2165	57	120	8132
September 2871	52	113	7931
October 5	65	71	60 26
October 12	42	302	6328
October 1969	00	79	6426
October 26	69	79	7027
November 2	56	69	7326
November 9	42	65	7125
my 1 1		THE PERSON	THE REAL PROPERTY.

The deaths in the corresponding week for six

years were as follows:

STAGES PS. CARS.—The report of the Coroner

to the Common Council shows that ten persons have been killed by railroads and three by omnibuses in this City since the 1st of January last. The cars during that time have made about 110, 0,00 passages, traveling about 600,000 miles, a good portion of which has been beyond the closely settled part of the city; they have killed one person to each sixty thousand miles. The stages have made 1,200,000 passages, traveling more than 5,000,000 miles in the most crowded thoroughfares; they have killed one person to each sixteen hundred thousand miles. The Hudson River Railroad was the cause of eight deaths; the Harlem Road of two. In the same period, about twenty millions of persons have been conveyed to stages, and probably about seven millions in cars. ! pressman.

Per centage of deaths, according to amount of accommodation : Omnibuses, 1 : cars, 3

A VAST PROCESSION .- The funeral of Capt. Jagels, which we mentioned yesterday morning, was one of the most imposing and impressiv which has taken place in this City for a long time. To give some idea of the turn-out, we notice that 276 mounted Hussars, 21 two horse carriages, 20 one horse carriages, and 234 footmen followed the body over Fulton Ferry. The whole cortege made seven boat loads, and even then a large number of people who had been in the procession in this City did not cross the river.

THE NEW FIRE DISTRICTS.—The following are the boundaries of the new Fire Districts: First Dist .- One stroke of the Bell .- North of

Twenty-second-st, and east of Sixth-av. Second Dist .- Two strokes .- North of Twentysecond-st. and west of Sixth-av.

Third Dist .- Three strokes .- North of Leonardst. to Twenty-second-st. and west of a line from the corner of Church and Leonard sts. to corner of Twenty-second st. and Eighth-av.

Fourth Dist .- Four strokes,-North of Leonard to Twenty-second-st. west of a line from the City Hall (or rather from the corner of Elm and Leonard sts. to the foot of Lexington-av. (say through Crosby st and Irving place,) and bounded on the west by the east line of the Third District.

Fifth Dist.-Five Strokes .- North of Leonard to Twenty-second st. and East River, and west of a line from the corner of Leonard and Orange sts. to the East River at the foot of Fourteenth. st., bounded west by the Fourth District.

Sixth Dist .- Six strokes .- North and east of a line from the corner of Orange and Leonard sts. to the foot of Market-slip; taking all the river front up to the Dry Dock, bounded northwest by the Fifth District. Seventh Dist.-Seven strokes.-South of the

Leonard st. and Market slip line, and east of a line from the City Hall to the Battery flag-staff. Eighth Dist .- Eight strokes .- South of Leen. ard-st. and west of said City Hall and Battery

This arrangement is to go into effect on the 1st day of January next. In the meantime there will probably be some improvement in bells, tow-

ers, &c.

The above Districts correspond nearly with the old lines, except Districts One and two, above Twenty-second-st. The old First is the new Third; old Second, new Fourth old Third, new Fifth; old Fourth, new Sixth; old Fifth, new Seventh; old Sixth, new Eighth.

Sidney H. Stewart, Esq. was yesterday admitted nunc pro tune, Attorney and Councellor of the Supreme Court, to practice in all the Courts in this State.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made yesterday, by A. J. Bleecker

2 housee and lots in 15th-st, between 8th and 3th sts. \$13,750

Conclusion of the sale of fors in Fordham.

1 for cor Hoffman and Jucob 8ts 50x124. 200

1 do on Union-av. 106x320. 250

1 do adjoining, 100x228. 235

1 do on Union-av. opposite side, 100x215. 245

1 do do do do 100x225. 230 do do do do 100x255...
do on Cambreleng: av. near Bayard et. 100x405...
do in Hoffman et. 50x124...
do in rear on Arthur et. same sixe.
Sale adjourned.

SUICIDE AT TANMANY HALL—Wm. Henry Staats, an inmate at Tanmany Hall, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol while in a temporal superson state of mind. Mr. Staats has been shooting himself with a pistol while in a temporarily insane state of mind. Mr. Statis has been a boarder at the hotel since the 24th of April last, and during that time has exhibited symptoms of elight insanity. Yesterday morning he stated to Mr. Colton, the clerk, that he intended visiting his aunt, who resides in the City, and asked permission to move his trunk after paying his bill. This was of course granted by Mr Colton, who noticed that deceased acted strangely and was apparently insane. He soon after went out, and about 8 o'clock returned, went to his room, and soon after was found lying dead upon the floor. He had placed himself before a mirror, put the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and fired; he fell backward, and his head striking upon a trunk, his seull was extensively fractured. It is somewhat remarka-ble that the report of the pistol was not heard by any person in the house. Deceased was a relaany person in the house. Deceased was a relative of ex-Alderman Crolius of the Seventeenth Ward, and has other connections living in the City. His parents reside at the West. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of self destruction with a pistol was rendered. Deceased was a na-tive of this State and was 40 years of age.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF .- A man named Wm Simmons was yesterday afternoon found concealed in the Western Hotel in Cortland st., with a safe key valued at \$1.50, which he had stolen from the room of one of the boarders, in his possession. He was arrested by officer Carlow of the Chief's office, who found on his person a gold the Chief's once, who found on his person a gold watch valued at \$55, which he had stolen from the store of James Gemnul, leweler of 202 Barclay-st. by lifting the window sash and inserting his hand. by liting the window sash and inserting his hand. He is also charged with stealing a diamond breast pip, gold watch, chain, and other property, from the Hotel de Paris in Broadway, on Saturday last. Owners can obtain their property by calling at the office of the Chief of Police. He was locked up

ARREST FOR BIGAMY .- Lazarus Moses, a Ger man was yesterday arrested by officer Olsen of the Third District Police Court, charged with having one more wife than is allowed by law. The accused it appeared was married in July last at the Tombs, but not being satisfied with his lady, be on Sunday married another at the house No. 56 Mulberry st. Two witnesses who were present at his first marriage, were also present at his last. He was provided by Justice Timpson with apartments in the prison of the Third District Police Court, where he will probably remain until called fee this

ATTEMET AT BURGLARY,—A man named Thomas Kelly, an Englishman, was on Sunday night caught in the act of breaking into the store of Martin Hempstead, 288 Pearl-st. He was committed by Justice Lothrop for trial.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE UNION

MATIONAL TEMPERANCE UNION

Mr. Editor:—You lately gave notice of the proceedings and meetings of the National Temperance Union. Is not the "American Temperance Union" the National Temperance Society?

Was it not so constituted by successive National Temperance Conventions and is it not still in active and efficient operation? The more Temperance Societies and meetings there are, the better but, to save collision and confusion, let things becalled by their right names.

Versax.

WASHED ASHORE.-The Twelfth Ward police found 21 bales of cotton, 3 boxes of soap, 2 chests of tea, along the shore at Manhattanville yesterday morning. The property was likely washed ashore from a canni boat which is said to have sunk while on her way down the river Sunday

BRUTAL.-A fellow named Patrick Kehoe was arrested Sunday night for beating his wife and dragging her out of bed upon the floor, when about an hour afterward she was confined.

INDUSTRY OF CONGRESS.-Amin Bey. speech at the Boston dinner, spoke of the great de liberative body chosen by the people of the Unite States to represent them in Congress, and there make laws for the government of the greater portion of an entire continent. "I have observed," said the Turkish dignitary, "that their labors for the welfare of their country are not limited to the the day, but that even the night is made subservient to the interests of those whom they represent the control of the co

The question arises whether this grave personage did not intend to perpetrate a solemn joke, such as the Washington "Union" sometimes in-dulges in, when he paid this tribute to the indusand patriotism of our members of Congress, has observed that their labors are not limited to the day, but that even the night is made sub-ervient to the interests of those whom they reservicht to the interests of those whom they re-present. What a story to tell to the Sultan! Yet no doubt, the successor to the Caliphs will believe it as though it was recorded in the "Arabian Nights." He would as soon discredit the history Nights. He would as We may expect to hear of Sinhad's voyages. We may expect to hear of a proverb in Turkey before long by which a faith ful servant will be styled as industrious as a Complete Servant will be styled as industrious as a Complete Servant.

NICARAGUA.

The following detailed account of Nicaragua conveys far more exact and thorough information with regard to this interesting and important country and to the proposed Ship Canal than has yet been laid before the public. It is from the pen of Mr. SQUIER, late Charge to Central America, and was addressed by him to the Department of State in obedience to instructions received in entering upon his mission:

Observations on the Route of the proposed Canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, with Notices of the Resources, Climate, &c. &c.

of the Country.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The project of opening some artificial communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans ccupied the attention of the Spaniards as soon as it was satisfactorily ascertained that no natural connection existed. As early as 1527, the three rontes which have, by common consent, come to be regarded as the only feasible ones for such comhad already been indicated. manusation, has arready been indicated. The lake of Nicarangua, says Herrera, writing of the events of this period, is remarkable for its extent, the towns and islands in it, for ebbing and flowing, that, being three or four leagues from the and for that, being three or our leagues from the South sea, it empties itself into the North sea. These who desired to please the Emperor, seeing him intent on finding a way to the Spice islands, said that since there was no strait in those parts—that is, between the Gulf of Uraba (Papagayo) that is, between the Gulf of Uraba Papagayo) and the drein of Nicaragua—a p issage might be made by any of four ways which they proposed; the first along the drein of said lake, (the San Juan,) on which large boats go up and down, though there are some dangerous falls, and then making a canal along these four leasues from the lake to the South sea; and second, along the river de Lagartos. (Chagres, which rises five or six leagues from Panama, where the way being all plain, as we have said before, a canal might also be cut for the sea and river to meet: the third, by way of we have said offered a chair meets the sea and river to meet; the third, by way of Vera Cruz to Tecoantepes, on which, in New Spain, they convey boats from one sea to the other; fourth, the pass from Nembre de Dios to Pandard though their were ama, where, they asserted, though there were mountains, it was no difficult matter to make a way. They added, that from the Guli of Uraba way. They added that from the Guli of Uraba to San Miguel, (in the present state of San Salvador, there were only twenty-live leagues and though it would be a difficult matter, yet nothing was too much for the King of Spain's power, and this would open a much shorter way to the Spice islands through his own dominions, without any

opposition.

From this period to the present time, the subject of the communication has been a matter of much speculation; but beyond a few partial surveys, until very lately nothing of a practical character has been attempted. The recent acquisi-

veys, until very lately nothing of a practical character has been attempted. The recent acquisitions of the United States on the Pacine, attended by the discovery of much mineral wealth, have given this direction to American enterprise, and it is now probable that the two oceans will be connected both by the canal and railroad, and that a completer evolution will, in a very few years, be effected in the commerce of the civilized world. It has been universally conceded that the only communication between the two oceans, which shall really confer any great benefit upon commerce, must be by means of a canal capable of passing with safety and rapidity the largest ships. And it has as generally been conceded, by those who have investigated the subject, that the only route practicable for such a purpose is that ria Lake Nicaragua, and its dependent waters. It has good harbors upon both coasts, and passes through a country remarkable for its salubrity, and capable of furnishing all the supplies which would be required by the commerce of the world, should it take this direction.

But although it has occupied so large a share of the attention of all maritime nations, and furnished a subject for innumerable essays in almost every language of Europe, it is astonishing that so little has actually been ascertained concerning it. The data noon which most writers have proceed.

ery language of Europe, it is astonishing that so little has actually been ascertained concerning it. The data upon which most writers have proceeded have been exceedingly vague, and have, in more than one instance, received an undue coloring from their prejudices. This renders it more important that a complete and accurate survey of the proposed route should speedily be made by competent engineers; not a simple reconnoissance on a single line, but a thorough examination of every line which may be thought feasible. The so called survey made by Mr. Bailey, under the authority of the old federation of Central America, has never been published in a complete form, but its various parts and all its results, have nevertheless come before the public, in one way or another. Mr. Bailey was not an engineer, and his theless come before the public, in one way or another. Mr. Bailey was not an engineer, and his survey only established the impracticability of the line which he examined, viz: from Lake Nicaraugua to the port of San Jian de Sud. Any route for the ship canal which involves the construction of a tunnel of any considerable extent, as this did was he rejected without further conas this did may be rejected without further con

sideration.

It is, however, fortunate that there are other lines besides that to which Mr. Bailey directed most of his attention, which, although considerably longer, not only appear to be feasible, but to bly longer, not only appear to be feasible, but to hold out advantages compensating, in a great de-gree, for their great length. Among these advan-tages are, better ports on the Pacific, and a better relative position, when they are attained, as re-spects the western American possessions, the Pa-cific islands, the Indies and China. Resides these cific islands, the Indies and China. Besides these advantages for purposes of navigation, the winds are more favorable, and the eanal would terminate in a section the most fertile and populous of any on the western continent of North America.

These routes will pass the entire length of Lake Nicaragua, and, by means of the Rio Tipitapa and schoot sertion of caust assembly themselves.

a short section of canal, ascend thence to the lake of Managua, through the Lake Managua, and thence by canal to the Pacific by one of three routes: 1st. By the left shore of Lake Managua routes: 1st. By the left shore of Lake Managua to the small port of Tamarinda: 2d. By the same shore to the well known port of Realejo; and, 3d. By the upper shore of Lake Monagua to the Es-tero Real, debouching into the magnificent bay or gulf of Fonseca, or Couchagua. It is probable that all these lines from Lake Managua to the sea are feasible, but a minute survey can only deter mine which is best

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES Before proceeding further it is necessary to re-

fer briefly to the geographical and topographical features of the State of Nicaragua. These are somewhat remarkable. If an accurate map of Central America existed, it would exhibit in this State a separation of the great chain of the Cor-dilleras into two divergent ranges, of less general hight than the great ridge itself, and having occa might than the great ridge itsen, and having occa-sional partial interruptions. This divergence takes place in the northern department of Sogovia, one branch extending due southeast toward the Atlantic. Its outposts come down to the very Atlantic. Its outposts come down to the very shore and form the prominent landmarks upon that coast. The range itself intersects the San Juan river about fitty miles above its mouth.—
Upon its northern base, and nearly parallel to it, flows a large and long stream, the Rio Escondido, better known in the maps as "Bluefields river."
All the streams upon the other side of the range fall into lakes Managua and Nicaragua or into the sea blue river. This range resumes its course San Juan river. This range resumes its course upon the southern shore of the San Juan, but now bears nearly due south, connecting with the Pacific range in the elevated regions of Costa The Pacific range follows the general direction

of the coast, sometimes rising into lofty volcanic cones but generally sustaining the character of a high ridge, in places subsiding into low kills and plains. This range preserves a nearly uniform listance from the sea of from ten to twenty miles consequently there are no considerable streams falling into the Pacific for the extent which it continues. It unites, as I have already said, with the eastern range in Costa Rica. The course of this range seems to have been the line of volcanic action, and extinct craters and beds of lava are to be met at short intervals throughout its length. The lofty cones of the Viejo, Santa Ciara, Acos-usco, Momotombo, Momobacho, and Ometepec, not to mention many others, may be regarded as belonging to this range, and are prominent land marks and form remarkable features in the land-

The two ranges of the Cordilleras, here referbasin, not far from 300 inites long by 150 broad, consisting in great part of broad, beautiful, and fertile plains. The waters of this wide region fall into the lakes already named, of which the San Juan river is the only outlet. Many of the streams flowing into these lakes, especially from the north, are of considerable size, and furnish a supply of water which could not be sensibly af fected by drains for artificial purposes.

History of America, vol. is, p. 14.

The lake Managua approaches, at the nearest | island was the headquarters and depot of Drake point, to within four or five leagues of the Pacific, from which it is separated on the south by the range of hills already described, but between its northern extremity and the sea there is only the broad and magnificent plain of Leon, gradually rising, for a distance of 2,725 yards, to an elevation of 55 feet 6 inches, and then sub-tiling graduation of 55 feet 6 inches, and then sub-tiling graduation.

ally to the ocean.

There is every reason to believe that this statement is not far from correct; and, if so, it must be obvious that it will be entirely practicable to carry a canal from the lake, which will form the summit level, to the ocean, especially as the earth at a short depth is sufficiently firm to sustain itself without the usual guards. This is shown from the fact that the wells of the plain of Leon, which have often a depth of from 50 to 100 feet, do not require the use of artificial means to present the earth from fulling jawards. vent the earth from falling iswards.

Section from Pacific to Lake Managua - Tamatinda line.—The first line from the lake of Managua to the sea, at the port of the Tamarinda, is considerably shorter than any other, not exceeding fifteen miles in length. But the water of the lake a month of the lake months northwestern is bare is challow.

lake, upon its northwestern shore, is shallow, was sounded by myself and Dr. Livingston, July, 1849. It deepened regularly from the sho to the distance of one mile and a quarter, when it attained five fathoms; after that it deepened. it attained five fathoms; after that it deepened rapidly to ten and fifteen fathoms, which is, as I was informed by the boatmen, the average depth of the central portion of the lake. The country between these points, so far as could be ascertained, (it being covered with forests offers no insuperable obstacle to a canal. The port itself is small, but well protected, with a considerable stream of fresh water flowing into it. Vessels of 160 tons have frequently entered to load Brazil wood. There is no town or village upon it, and wood. There is no town or village upon it, and it seems to have escaped general notice. It is

it seems to have escaped general notice. It is said to have all requisite depth for large vessels.

Section from Pacific to Lake Managna—Realejo line—The second line is that to the well-known and excellent port of Healejo, which is properly an estero, formed by the junction of the Dona Paula and Healejo rivers, and protected on the side of the sea by the islands of Cardon and Ast servadores, and a bluff of the main land. It is safe and commedious, and the water is good, ranging from three and four to eight and nine fa ranging from three and four to eight and nine fa thoms! The volcano of the Viejo, hiting its cone 000 feet above the sea, to the north eastward of the port, forms an unmistakable land-mark for the mariner, long before any other part of the coast is visible. This line, starting from the nearest practicable point of Lake Managoa, cannot fall short of forty-live or lifty miles in length. It is said that the Dona Paula might be cannot fall short of forty-five or fifty miles in length. It is said that the Doha Paula might be made use of for a considerable distance—so far as the tide flows; but that can only be determined by actual survey. I can discover no reason why this route could not be advantageously pursued it has the present advantage of passing through the most populous and best cultivated part of the country, and terminating at a point already well known. There is no stream upon this line which, as has been supposed by Louis Napoleon, and some other writers on this subject, can be made available for supplying this section of the proposed canal with water. The "Rio Tosta" of which they speak (by which, from its described position, it is supposed the Rio Telica is meant for no stream known as the Rio Tosta oxists) was formerly a stream of some size, but never lurnished a quantity of water sufficient to supply an ordinary canal. The local geography of the plain of Leon is little known to its inhabitants; and, as the roads are hemmed in by impenetrable forests, it is impossible for the traveller to inform himself of the minor topographical features of the country. The Rio Telica empties into the estero of Realejo, and it may possibly be made to answer a useful purpose. I have crossed it at many points where it has (as it has for nearly its entire length; the character of a huge natural canal, from sixty to ninety feet deep by pechaps one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards broad at the top, with steep banks, for the most part of a frishle substratum of rock or compact earth. And as, at its source, it is not more than ten miles distant from lake Managua, it is not improbable that, by protum of took or compact earth. And as, at its source, it is not more than ten miles distant from lake Managua, it is not improbable that, by proper cuttings, the waters of the lake might be brought into it, and, after the necessary level is attained, the bed of the stream might be used from that point to the sea, securing the necessary depth of water by locks or dams. If this suggestion is well founded, the principal part of the estimated excavation of this section of the canal may be avoided. In any event the cutting would not, with the sids furnished by this mechanical age, be an object to deter the engineer. We have examples of much more serious undertakings of this be an object to deter the engineer. We have examples of much more serious undertakings of this cheracter. In the eanal from Arles to Boue the table land has been out through to the extent of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine yards, the extreme depth being from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty two feet. The deepest cutting required here, in order to furnish a depth of twenty-live feet of water in the canal, or, in other words, to that depth below the level of the lake, would be eighty-one feet. I need hardly add that the lake of Managua must supply the water requisite for the use of the canal, from its shores to the sea, as there are no reservoirs o streams of magnitude upon this line.

Section from Pacific to Lake Managno-line of
the Estero Real.—There is still another route to

which public attention has never been generally directed, but which, if feasible, of which I have no doubt, offers greater advantages than either of the others just named, viz from the northern point Lake Managua via the Estero Real to the go Fonseca, or Conchagna. The upper part of Lake Managua is divided into two large bays by a vast promontory or peninsula, at the extreme point of which stands the giant velcane of Momotombo. which stands the grant voicano of alomotomor. Between this volcano and that of the Viejo, to the northeast of Realejo, running nearly east and west, is a chain of volcanos, presenting, probably, in a short distance, a greater number of extinct craters and more evidences of volcanic action than any other equal extent of the continent. This chain is isolated, and nearly at right angles to the general course of the great mountain ranges. Upon the south is the magnificent plain of Leon Upon the south is the magnificent plain of Leon, bounded only by the sea, and upon the north is also another great plain, the "Lano del Conejo, bounded by the auriferous hills of Segovia This plain extends from the northern bay of Lake Managua to the gulf of Conchagaa, which is counled only by that of San Francisco, and may be described as a grand harbor, in which all the vessels of the world might ride in entire security. It much resembles that of San Francisco in position and form: the entrance from the sea is, however, broader. Its entire length within the land is not far from 100 miles, and its breadth from 30 fe or, broader. As the center to the contract for 100 miles, and its breadth from 30 to 60. The three States of San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, have ports upon it. In respect to trade, the principal port on the main land is that of La Union, in San Salvador. All the adjacent coasts are of unbounded fertility, and possible to the contract of the sess an unlimited supply of timber. The sides of the mountains, particularly the volcano of Sa Miguel, are covered with oak and pine, sandate for building and repairing ships. Coal occurs in abundance about 60 miles from the port of La Union, on the banks of the Rio Lempa, the roads to the beds leading through a level country. The bay embraces several islands of considerable size and beauty, surrounded by water of such depth as to enable vessels of the largest class to approach close in shore. The most important of these from the circumstance of its size and the fact that i commands and is the key to the entire bay, is the island of Tigre, belonging to Honduras. This

with a bottom of mid, where two numered supp-of-the-line might lie at all times in the most perfect security. Merchant vessels generally lie about a mile from the entrance, in the branch of the Creek which runs up to Realejo, where there are about five fathoms of water over a mid bottom. Opposite this port there is a fine level beach, possessing deep water close to the edge, which would form an admirable site for a town, and where, at very little expense, a what might be constructed capable of accommodating almost any number of vessels."—Central America, p. 28.

but rising regularly and gradually to a cone in the center; thus allording almost every variety of air and elimate desirable. Upon this island is situated the free port of Amapaia, recently es-tablished, where there are a few storehouses and dwellings. The rest of the Island is almost whol-ly uninhabited. I refer thus particularly to this island because the English have long regarded it island occasise the ringish have long regarded it with longing eyes, and since the project of a canal agross the islamus of Nicaregua has been seriously entertained, and is likely to be carried into execution, but particularly since the large accessions. cessions by the United States of territory on the Pacific, they have resolved to possess themselves of it. The alleged debts due by Honduras to Eng-land, or rather to English subjects, constitute the and or rather to English subjects, constitute the basis of operations. They have unquestionably officed to receive this Island in whole or part payment of their debts; but in case the proposition is not accepted, they have intimated their purpose to seize upon the Island by way of indemnity. England is never in want of pretexts for any act which may promote her interests, real or fancied. Witness the seizere of the Island of Roatan, on the Atlantic Coart of Woodleys and of Roatan, on the Atlantic Coart of Woodleys and of the cert of Sea Law. the service of the Island of Roatan, on the Atlan-tic Coast of Honduras, and of the port of San Juan, on the same Coast of Nicaragua! The contem-plated acquisition of the key to the Gulf of Con-chagua is but another step of the same podicy, and has for its principal and ultimate object the pre-vention of American preponderance in the Pacific. Our vessels and merchandise and citizens passing round Cape Horn, across the Isthmus of Fanana, through the proposed Ship Canal in Nicaragua, would be completely within the power of Great Britain, and might easily be intercepted from her commanding position, should she obtain possession of it. Beside the three States of San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, with their great, mineral wealth and unlimited agricultural productiveness, would soon be reduced to the condition of dependencies of Great Britain, and ultimately

be absorbed by her.

Into the southern extremity of the Gulf of Corchagua empties a considerable stream, or estuary, called the Estero Real, up which the tide thous for many miles. Its course, for a considerable distance, is near the base of the volcanic range which I have mentioned and in ascending it the voy-I have mentioned, and in ascending it the voyager takes a direct course toward the northern and deepest Bay of Lake Managua. There is a and deepest Bay of Lake Managua.
sand bar at the entrance of the Estero, upon which,
sand bar at the entrance of the Estero, upon which, sand bar at the entrance of the fistere, upon which, at low tide, there is but two and a half or tired fathoms of water. The tide rises about ten feet, and, with some artificial improvements, it is said the bar could be made passable at all times. The bar passed, the fistere deepens to six and ten fathoms, and preserves a uniform width of from three hundred to four hundred yards. It is one of the most beautiful natural cannis that can be imagined: the banks are lined with mangroves, and it has a dense background of other trees. Sir Edward Beleber who was here in 1838, went thirty It has a dense background of other trees. Sir Edward Belcher, who was here in 1838, went thirty miles up the Estero in a vessel drawing ten foet of water. He says: "To day we started with the starling and other boats to explore the Estera Real, which I had been given to understand was navigable for sixty miles; in which case, from what I saw of its course in my visit to the Viejo, it must nearly communicate with the Lake of what I saw of its course in my visit to the Viejo, it must nearly communicate with the Lake of Managua. After considerable labor we succeeded in carrying the Startling thirty miles from its mouth, and might castly have gone further had the wind permitted, but the prevailing strong winds rendered the toil of towing too heavy. We ascended a small hill about a mile below our extreme position, from which angles were taken to all the commanding peaks. From that survey, added to what I remarked from the summit of the Viejo. I am satisfied that the stream could be followed. Viejo, I am satisfied that the stream could be fol-lowed many miles further, and, I have not the slightest doubt, is fed very near the Lake Mansightest doubt, is led very hear the Lake analogue. I saw the mountains beyond the Lake on its eastern side, and no land higher than the intervening trees occurred. This, therefore, would be the most advantageous line for a Canal, which, by entire iske navigation, might be connected with the interior of the States of San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and extend to the Atlantic. Thirty navigable niles for vessels drawing ten feet we can vench for, and the natives and residents assert sarty (301) more!" From the course of the Estero, and the distance it is known to extend, it probably would not require a Canal of more than twenty to twenty live miles in length to connect its navigable waters with those of Lake Managua, in which case there would be a saving over the Real jo line, beside having the western terminus of the great work in the magnificent Bay which I have just described, where every facility is afforded for victualling, repairing, &c. and where at local trade of vast importance in sugar, cetton, in-dige, cocoa and coffee would soon spring up. It may, therefore, be safely asserted that a pas-

which of the routes here indicated offers the greatest advantages.

Lake of Managua.—The Lake of Managua is a fine body of water, and of stutch larger size than has heretolore been represented. It is certainly not far from fifty to sixty miles in length, by thirty or thirty-live in greatest breadth, and ranges from nine to ten and fifteen, and even thirty fathoms in depth. The scenery which borders it is ansurpassed in beauty and grandeur. Upon the northern and eastern shore, lifting their blue rugged peaks one above the other, are the Mountains of Matagalpa, merging into those of Segovia, which are rich in metallic veins; and upon the south are broad and fertile slopes and level plains, covered with luxuriant verdure and of almost natimited productiveness. The volcane of Momotonios, like a giant warder, stands out boldly into the Lake; a giant warder, stands out boldly into the Lake; its bare and blackened summit, which no man in ever reached, covered with a light wreath of smoke, attesting the continued existence of those internal fires which have seamed its steep sides with burning floods, and which still send forth hot and sulphurous springs at its base. Near it is the torn and distorted Orota, with its vawning crateri, and the high and verdure covered peak of Acosusco. In the Lake itself rises the regular one of usco. In the Lake itself rises the regular cone of Momotombita, so regular that it seems a work of art, covered with a dense forest, under the shaw art, covered with a dense forest, under the shaw-ows and in the deep recesses of which, frayed by the storms of ages, stand the rude and frowing statuces of the gods of aboriginal superstition, raised long before European feet touched the soil of America, and to which the minds of the Chuist-tanized Indians still revert with a mysterious rev-erence, impossible to conceal. The town or city of Saatiaco de Managus, which gives its name to the Luke, and which is the place of the meeting the Luke, and which is the place of the meeting of the Legislative Chambers of the State, is attuated upon the southwestern shore. Some considerable streams flow into the Luke from the direction of Segovia, and the level of water undergoes very slight change with the different seasons. With the aid of steamers and with proper deep

sage from the Lake of Managua to the sea is en-tirely feasible, and it only remains to determine which of the routes here indicated offers the great-

ening near the shores, there would probably exist no difficulty in making the passage of this Lake with the largest vessels. Its sole outlet take River Tipitana or Panals a which the largest vessels. with the largest vessels. Its sole outlet is the River Tipitapa, or Panaly, a, which connects it with the Lake of Nienzagua. The distance between the two Lakes is about 18 miles, and the difference of level is stated to be 28 feet. The whole of this fall is comprised within the first four miles from Lake Managua. The River below assumes the character of an estuary of Lake Nicaragua, with a wide character and from six to lithern feet of water. wide channel and from six to litteen feet of water. The estate of Pasquiel, at the head of this estuary, is the limit of navigation. Above for a mile and a half, to "Pasco Chico" the hed of the River is full or large and isolated rocks, resting upon a bed of of large and isolated rocks, resting upon a bed of rock which seems to be calcareous breects, but, singularly enough, intermixed with fragments of large, as well as various granite stones, jusper and other materials. Beyond "Pasco Chico" the bed, or rather the former bed of the river, (for there is now no water here except what flows from springs, or is deposited in large pools in the depressions of the rock by the rains, is the same solid breeds, worn into basins and fantastic "pot-holes" by the water. Within one mile of the lake of Managus. water. Within one mile of the take of Managua is the falls of Tipitapa, opposite the little village of that name. It is a ledge of the same rock above described, and is from translated to the same rock above. is the talls of Trittapa. Opposite the rame rock above of that name. It is a ledge of the same rock above described, and is from twelve to lifteen feet in hight. The former bed of the stream is here not less than 400 feet in width. At this point is bridge, and, as far as I know, the only one in actual use in Nicaragua. Just below it is a copious boiling spring, from which flow a considerable stream, so hot as to scald the hand at the distance of sixty paces from its source. It has formed a thick depaces from its source. It has formed a thick deposite upon the rocks and stones, the apparent constituents of which are carbonate of lime, salphy, and splants of constituents of which are carbonate of lime, selphur, and sulphate of copper. There are numeous other hot springs in the ancient bed of the
stream, as also along the shores of the lake; they
are readily observed in the cool of the morning,
from the condensation of the steam as it rises
from them. From the falls to the lake, the ancient
bed is wide but shallow, and is now covered with
grass and bushes, resembling a neglected pasture.
At the time of my visit (September, 1849.) at the
hight of the so called rainy season, no water flow.

The attempt was subsequently made but falled in cut-sequence of the intervention of the American Minister. The anair is yet fresh in the public mind. [Eds.